

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, July 4.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.835c.; Per Ton, \$76.70.  
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 6d.; Per Ton, \$79.80.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 7771.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## MOST SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION FOR YEARS

### Splendid Gathering at the Capitol Grounds for the Literary and Musical Program.

The old fashioned 4th of July celebration was a success.

Not for many years has there been, what might be called, such a "congregational celebration" of the day—such a congregating of the people for the conscious and set purpose of celebrating the day. If other evidence of this were needed, it would be found in the frequent comparisons of yesterday's celebration with those of the years in the past.

It is many years since any occasion has brought to the Capitol grounds as large a gathering as attended the public literary and musical exercises at 10 o'clock yesterday. It has not happened, often, if at all, that the Declaration of Independence has been read in Hawaii in the hearing of as many people as listened to its reading yesterday, by Senator John C. Lane. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, with its lofty sentiment and rolling periods had more auditors, as it was read by E. B. McClanahan, than Hawaii has ever furnished on one occasion before.

#### A GREAT AUDIENCE.

The orator of the day, Judge S. B. Kingsbury, could ask no better gathering, better in numbers, or in interest, than that which almost filled with a solid mass of patriotic Americans the section of the Capitol grounds surrounding the coronation bandstand.

The crowds at the Fourth of July games at Kapiolani Park were also large and enthusiastic. The crowds in the evening at the Capitol grounds to see the fire works amounted almost to a jam.

It was a Fourth of July when the patriotic people did not neglect the assembling of themselves together. It was a people's and a popular celebration.

The only parts of the day's exercises which did not rally large participation were the antiquies and horribles early in the morning and in the more dignified military parade preceding the exercises at the Capitol grounds. This parade had originally been designed to be a military and civic parade. It was a parade of the First Regiment, N. G. H., headed by the Hawaiian band, but in that it gave the regiment an opportunity to show a fine military appearance and was the occasion of the first appearance of the new artillery company.

#### TRADE CLOSES ITS DOORS.

There was an entire cessation of trade and the usual avocations, as there should have been. Stores of all kinds throughout the city were closed. There was a very general display of bunting, and from every flag staff in town a flag floated. Some of the displays of decorative bunting were exceedingly effective.

#### AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The public celebration of the day centered and culminated in the exercises at the Capitol grounds. Many thousand people—people of eleven races according to Judge Kingsbury's oration—joined as hearers or participants in the presentation of most of the classics of our national patriotism whether in literary or lyric expression. It is not often that one hears, as parts of one program, not only "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner," but "Hail Columbia," the "Red, White and Blue," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Hail to the Flag." Yet these were all parts of yesterday's program rendered by an effective choir accompanied by the band.

And in the literature of patriotism there are no more stirring classics than the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

#### THE MILITARY PARADE.

In the military parade the First Regiment, forming at the Drill Shed and marching along Hotel street to Fort, to King, to Bethel, to Merchant, to Fort, to King and to the Capitol grounds, made a fine appearance in their olive drab uniforms, themselves reminders of the changes wrought by the years since blue was, in patriotic con-

ception, the badge of loyal service in camp and field. They arrived at the Capitol grounds shortly before 10 o'clock. Already many hundreds of people had gathered, and they kept coming from every direction and in additional hundreds. By 10 o'clock several thousand people were present, though they continued to arrive for some time later.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, Judge S. B. Dole, the presiding officer of the day, opened the exercises. He spoke of what the Fourth of July stood for both as the natal day of a nation and a day dedicated to human and civil liberty. "It is," he said, "coming to be one of the world's great holidays."

The Hawaiian band played as its first selection, a composition by Captain Berger, an overture into which has been worked the themes of several of the best Hawaiian compositions and the buoyant spirit of Hawaiian character.

The invocation was by the Right Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, somewhat stately in diction, combining the dignity and richness of some of the prayer-book petitions and collects, with appropriateness to the occasion.

In introducing Bishop Restarick, Judge Dole spoke of him as an Englishman by birth but an American by choice. Introducing Judge S. B. Kingsbury, after the singing of America, Judge Dole said he was one who had drunk in Americanism with his mother's milk.

Judge Kingsbury had a splendid audience. It reached far beyond the carrying capacity of his voice, which while lacking something in roundness was pleasing and well handled. While there was some shifting of the audience during the course of the address, as was not unnatural, since all could not hear, nor could even the wide-spreading trees of the grounds afford shade for all who desired to hear, and the sun beat down hot on unprotected heads.

Judge Kingsbury's oration dealt much with the relation of Hawaii to the American union and he drew from the accounts of past celebrations of the Fourth of July, and from the words spoken at some of these, notably in addresses by Judge Sanford B. Dole, proof of the fitness of the union between these isles of the sea and the strong American nation.

His oration was as follows:

#### JUDGE KINGSBURY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:  
This is the day we celebrate—We the people of the United States—the strongest, richest, and most benevolent nation on earth.

All right of any government to exist is because its governed need its government. Government itself, in relation to the object of its rule, has no rights—it only has duty—duty to govern those whom it has position and power to govern, and, who need its government.

This is true of every kind and form of government. The parent governs the child because the child needs control, and the parent has the place and the power to best do this. The teacher, for the needs of the pupils, properly establishes school government. God governs the Universe because his creatures need his government. The need, of those governed, to be governed, is the foundation of all good and proper government. Hence all right government is benevolent. No right government is established for the good of the ruler.

The form of our government is found in our Federal Constitution and is best expressed, in the words of Abraham Lincoln—"A government of the people, by the people, for the people." And because it is for the people, it is benevolent—it is right. If our ninety millions of people needed no protection, no government, then the right to govern them would nowhere exist.

All civilized nations, of modern times, to a greater or less degree, recognize this truth, but, so far as I know, no nation except ours has made it the foundation stone of its right to exist. One hundred and thirty-one years ago this day our fathers proclaimed us a free and independent nation. They had right to do, if the people of the then Colonies needed so to be governed, and, if they were able to maintain their place, as an independent government.

War demonstrated the ability of

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### Squires Down and Out Without Landing a Blow



SQUIRES, THE BEATEN AUSTRALIAN.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Squires, the Australian champion, was defeated by Burns in the first round after two minutes' fighting. Squires never landed a blow. Ten seconds after the gong sounded Burns floored him with a right to the jaw. Squires staggered to his feet and came to a clinch, which was broken in the center of the ring, the Australian going down again with another blow in the jaw. Still game, he arose to receive a succession of right hand smashes. Squires then dropped his arms helplessly while Burns administered the finishing blow. There were 9000 spectators.

## EX-REVEREND CLARK GOES TO PRISON FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS



EX-REV. W. DUNCAN CLARK.

The Hastings (Mich.) Banner has the following about Rev. W. Duncan Clark, whose sensational arrest in Honolulu was a feature of the news a few weeks ago:  
Erect and composed as if he were in  
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## EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY BIG BATTLESHIPS FOR PACIFIC MANEUVERS

### A Fleet Coming This Winter for a Practise Cruise—Nothing More Intended.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

OAKLAND, July 5.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalfe, who arrived here on a private visit yesterday, said that next winter eighteen or twenty of the biggest battleships of the American navy would arrive at San Francisco on a practise cruise from the Atlantic. The present policy of the Navy department is not to spend money abroad but to keep the warships in home waters.

OYSTER BAY, July 5.—It is officially stated that it is not the intention of the government to send the fleet immediately to Pacific waters. The decision to do so is the result of a two years' plan of maneuvers.

There is no significance in the assembling of the fleet in the Pacific, the relations of America with all other countries never having been more peaceful.

## TWO MILLIONS WANT ARBITRATION.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—A petition from America bearing two million signatures has been presented at the Peace Conference. The petition is in favor of the passage of a universal arbitration treaty.

## JAPANESE EVADING EXCLUSION LAW.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5.—Japanese are flocking to the American border, taking passage to Canada by way of Juarez and deserting the trains in the United States en route.

## ATLANTIC LINER ASHORE.

NORTH SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, July 5.—The British steamship Montcalm, bound for Montreal from Manchester, is ashore on the east coast of Cape Breton island.

## CRUSH AT AMERICAN EMBASSY.

LONDON, July 5.—There was a great holiday crush yesterday at the American Embassy.

## ROCKEFELLER WILL TESTIFY.

PITTSFIELD, Ohio, July 5.—John D. Rockefeller left for Chicago yesterday to testify as to financial condition of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Subpenas were he directed the district attorney to press today in the United States district court for the leading officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The officials of the parent concern ana was indicted upon the charge of receiving illegal freight rates tendered by the Chicago and Alton railroad, and after a long trial was found guilty on 62 counts of the indictment. A maximum fine of \$20,000 is allowed on each count, making a total fine of \$2,480,000.

The issuance of the subpenas was the direct result of the refusal of the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company yesterday to inform the court of the financial condition of the Indiana company. Judge Landis replied that he was entitled to that information in connection with the imposition of fines and intended to have it. Thereupon were the consequence.

## SECRETARY STRAUS TO BE HERE EARLY IN AUGUST

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Straus will sail for Honolulu from San Francisco, in company with Governor Carter, on July 25.

E. G. WALKER.

## SPAIN AND IMMIGRATION.

MADRID, June 23.—Senator Lacierva, Minister of the Interior, yesterday read the immigration bill in the Cortes. The bill provides a system of inspection and gives the government power to temporarily forbid immigration.

It also forbids recruiting by agencies. The government will negotiate treaties with neighboring powers to prevent clandestine immigration. A Methodist church in Reno was entered lately and the contents of a contribution box of the heathen containing \$48 were stolen.